

TO GOVERN ISLANDS

Executive Order Firmly Establishes Military Rule.

UNTIL CONGRESS ACTS

Officers Named to Give a Business Administration.

Washington, May 26.—On May 8, President McKinley issued the following executive order, not heretofore published, for the government of the islands which came under control of the United States government as a result of the war with Spain:

Executive Mansion, Washington, May 8, 1898.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands of the West Indies, west longitude, seventy-four degrees, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained the offices of auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of customs, and one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of postoffice, who shall be appointed by the secretary of war and whose duties shall be to audit all accounts of the islands.

There is hereby created and shall be maintained the office of treasurer of the islands, which shall be held by the appointment of an officer of the regular army of the United States. The treasurer of the islands shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, shall disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the auditor with receipts and countersigned by the governor.

All rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of executive orders relating to said islands shall be issued by the secretary of war.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A similar order was issued substituting Porto Rico and another substituting the Philippines for Cuba, so that all the groups are to be identical as to government.

Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, who has charge of insular matters in the war department, conferred with the secretary of the treasury as to the best method of carrying out the order, and after careful consideration decided that the islands shall be kept autonomous and that all affairs shall be under the direct control of the governor general. The government of the islands, the names and offices will be wholly under the control of the military government until congress shall otherwise provide. The officers in responsible positions will all be army officers. The islands shall be reduced to United States territory. Mr. McKeljohn has prepared explicit rules and regulations governing the islands and for the guidance of the officers. These provide that the auditor and assistant auditor shall examine and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues receipts and expenditures; one assistant auditor to have charge of the part and the other of customs and other moneys. The auditor shall issue and sign all warrants for money, for the approval of the governor general. All agents or officers who receive money are to pay the full amounts to the treasurer and to send accounts monthly to the auditor. Within ten days from the end of each month, the auditor shall forward a complete report to the secretary of war.

The treasury shall keep a separate account of revenues, classifying them as customs, postal, internal and miscellaneous. The accounts shall be kept in the money of the United States, and receipts in foreign coin shall be reduced to United States money. The treasurer is also required to submit a report to the secretary of war ten days after the end of each month. The treasurer, who will be an army officer, shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

The governor general is required to make an examination of the books and accounts of the auditor and treasurer and to submit a report to the secretary of war. The governor general, in passing upon applications for money, may return a check to the auditor, and state what changes are necessary to secure his approval. He will be absolute master of the expenditure in his government. Should the governor fail to sustain the action of the auditor the whole case shall be referred to the secretary of war, whose instructions shall be final.

The object of the order and the instructions is to keep the islands separate from each other and the other accounts of the treasury of the United States.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND

Bowery District to Ashes—Loss Half a Million—Thieves on Hand.

New York, May 26.—Coney Island property to the value of half a million dollars was destroyed by fire this morning early, twenty acres in the heart of the summer resort, the district known as the "Bowery," being reduced to ashes. The two buildings burned were located between the Bowery and the ocean, Tilden's Walk on the west and the Old Iron Pier on the east. These buildings ranged in size and importance from a wobbly bath "pavilion" to the handsome five-story Hotel Belding, including theatres, concert halls, dancing pavilions, stores of various kinds, restaurants and hotels of every grade, the fire made shreds for a time a native and transient population of about 2,500, including 500 men and women dressed as comedians and actresses employed in the district, and estimated to be less than 200 persons who had for years assisted in merry-making at Coney Island.

At 5 o'clock the flames were called out and extinguished a blaze in a cottage. Half an hour later they were called out for a second fire. Additional alarms followed in quick succession until twenty engines, some from as far away as South Brooklyn, were called. In the meantime after the second fire started the whole Bowery district was in wild alarm. The thousand immediately threatened rushed out attracted as they slept. They were quickly joined by the entire native and transient population of the island, some 23,000, whose eager interest became a fire. It was seen that the firemen had determined to make the Bowery the fighting line, and then, the last hope of these thousands of the Bowery that any of their houses might be saved being gone, a pell-mell rush for salvage or plunder took place. Some of thieves broke through the fire line and entered the district.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

from the ocean side, and their work of looking was wholesale. A crowd carrying off a piano was one sight which taught the police what kind of crooks they had to deal with. So far as known only four persons were injured or burned, and all will recover.

Deputy Battalion Chief Kirkpatrick says he is satisfied that the fire is of incendiary origin. He arrived at this conclusion owing to the fact that the flames broke out in two different parts of the island at about the same time, both starting from the same place.

The State bank of Mountain View will commence business tomorrow and will be the first bank to open in Washita county. Dunlap Bros., of Shawnee will open the second bank here next week.

The new town laid out on the west side of the river has no far proved a failure. Some lots were disposed of but no building has been done. Four firms that have been camping there in tents are moving here today and will build.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Peppermint Cure. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteful form. No cure, no pay. Price, 25c.

STEUNENBERG DENIES IT

Says the Wardeer Prisoners are Not Dying of Neglect.

Moscow, Idaho, May 26.—Governor Steunenberg was seen by a reporter on a southbound train on his way to Boise, and in answer to the charges made by the Silver Bow leaders and labor assembly of Butte, Mont., to the effect that four of the Wardeer miners had died since their imprisonment, he said there is no truth in it; that not a single prisoner had died and only one had been seriously ill, and the physician in charge stated that he was much improved, having been sick of typhoid fever.

Cable Ship Hooker at Port Said. Port Said, May 26.—The United States cable ship Hooker, from New York, May 1, for Manila, has arrived here. The Hooker has on board some passengers and 20 miles of cable, to connect the important islands of the Philippine group. She was to have taken on some electric equipment at Gibraltar, at which place she stopped May 15 and left May 18.

Killed Three Women in Jealousy. Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—Mrs. Jennie Campbell, the last of the three women whom Levi Moore shot on Sunday last in a jealous rage, died at the hospital today. Mrs. Anna Meach died Tuesday and Mrs. Landis succumbed last night. Moore sought to kill Mrs. Campbell because she jilted him and thinking the other two women were aiding her to escape, shot them. In jail today he said: "Talking 'bout 'most masters; I've nothing to say."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. AUGUST, Ga., May 26.—The Sixth Ohio, Colonel W. V. McKean, was mustered out today. Except for a few hospital corps men, Camp McKean is now deserted.

Washington, May 26.—The secretary of war has ordered 2,000 recruits now at San Francisco for regular regiments in the Philippines, to sail on the transport Sheridan, June 1, for Manila. These ships will be utilized as being home volunteers now in the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 26.—Pursuant to instructions from the war department, General Shafter is taking steps to prepare a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of 4,000 men. It will be occupied by volunteers returning from the Philippines, until they can be mustered out. A board of officers will select a site and attend to the details of establishing a new camp.

Washington, May 26.—Brigadier General Asa P. Carey, paymaster general of the army, was today granted leave of absence to and including July 12, on which day he will go on the retired list on account of age. Colonel Frank M. Cox, 35, the ranking officer in the pay department, has been assigned to duty as acting paymaster general and the assignment is accepted by all the officers of the department as proof of his ultimate appointment to the head of the pay department. General Cox is a graduate of the military academy and has been connected with the pay department since 1876. He has just arrived in Washington, after short service as military attaché of the United States embassy at London. He is a native of Michigan and a man of wealth and social distinction.

HER LOVE MAY WANE

When Rule Britannia Finds Out She Can't Have

THAT SLICE OFF ALASKA

Which Her Soul Craves—Tariff War Cloud Rising.

London, May 26.—The foreign office officials confirm the statements made by the New York correspondent of the London Times, to the effect that the negotiations with the Canadian government on the subject of Alaska have reached an almost hopeless stage, owing to the insistence of the Canadians that they receive a slice of Alaska, which apparently precludes any agreement being reached on the subject between the American and Canadian high commissioners. The evening newspapers have reproduced the New York dispatch, with comment, generally regretting the situation but objecting to the conclusion that Canada is blameable.

The Globe says: "The Canadians would be far less patriotic than they are if they yielded to what they consider to be an unjust and indefensible demand for the sake of the establishment of more friendly relations with their neighbors." Continuing, the Globe remarks that the Times, "by publishing its correspondent's unjustified gumping up, has adopted the surest way to influence public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Westminster Gazette says: "We certainly hope a better fate can be put on things, so far as we are concerned, but the deadlock seems very serious." The St. James Gazette thinks American politicians are playing an important part in the situation, and says: "The Republicans are disposed to a friendly arrangement with England, but it must be on terms so favorable to America that the Democrats will have no excuse to say they yielded their interests to Great Britain."

London, May 27.—The morning papers prominently discuss the future of the Anglo-American commission, with an apparent desire to pacify both Canada and the United States, though strongly disinclined to give the colony any lack of moral support.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The whole boundary dispute is a mistake; but there is much reason to fear that the lumber trade, the other cause of friction, has produced a needless hostile temper between Canada and Washington. Both sides appear to be thinking of perpetual relations and reprisals. Such a state of things is full of evil. As the commission affords an opportunity to give and take, it is urged that a settlement should be achieved. Should this fail and should the Nicaraguan arrangements also fail, a very unpleasant reaction might ensue. A return to any reactionary temper by the two branches of the Anglo-American race would be a disaster to carry on, and above all to Canada herself."

The Mail says: "It is obviously unfair for the United States to expect the British empire to do all the giving and America to do all the taking. That is a form of diplomacy to which we are painfully accustomed in our dealings with a certain power in the far east. What America seeks is an amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Canada presses for a decision regarding the Alaskan frontier, which is of vital interest to her. If arbitration can anywhere be employed, here is the place; and no opposition to it would come from Great Britain or Canada, for we are confident of the justice of our claims."

Washington correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I am informed that the statements representing that state department officials have reported the Alaska boundary dispute as hopeless are absolutely untrue. The administration has been exceedingly annoyed by the attempts made to obstruct an agreement and by the making of the skill of the most important newspaper articles circulating such rumors. Both President McKinley and

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Dresden, Saxony, May 26.—Herr Hoppe, treasurer of the Albert society, has been arrested on the charge of misappropriation of 200 marks of the society's funds. Hoppe is a high Saxon officer. The Albert Verein is a charitable organization under the patronage of the queen of Saxony.

Middleboro, Ky., May 26.—Mrs. D. M. Sampson, wife of a shoemaker, was discovered today dying in her home where on Saturday last, it is said, her husband knocked her down with his hammer and tortured her by lashing his awl into her face. He then fled, leaving the woman to die.

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Paris, May 26.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, who is acting as the legal representative of Venezuela on the boundary commission, which meets here on June 12, has arrived in the city. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, has arranged for an interview between President Loubet and Mr. Harrison at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and health and happiness will be yours.

BASEBALL

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KASKOLA TABLETS

CURED DYSPESIA AND ALL FORMS OF INDIGESTION

YOUR MONEY BACK

15c ALL DRUGGISTS

Washington, D. C., May 26.—There is little doubt that our government is inclined to retaliatory regulations against Canada by the discouraging results of the negotiations in London, looking to the clearing of the field for the reassembling of the jury Canadian commission. It is gathered that the British foreign office, which had seemed desirous to meet Mr. Choate's advances in the spirit of compromise that promised well, has been again influenced by Canada's refusal to agree to anything less than a concession of all of their demands, which has stopped all progress.

The department of state has referred to the treasury department the arrangements of a plan to protect the interests of the United States, and a decision from Secretary Gage is expected very soon. The treasury department has now two courses open, both being retaliatory. The first is the preparation of an amendment to the tariff act largely increasing duties on lumber and forest products imported into the United States from Canada. There is possibly another course. A section of the Dingley act authorizes the United States government in cases where countries impose an import duty, to add the equivalent of such export duty to the import on such goods coming to the United States. The Canadian government is not imposing in so many words an export duty on logs, but it has prohibited their exportation. The question before Secretary Gage is whether this prohibition may not be regarded as in principle the same thing as an excessive, and therefore prohibitive, export tax. If this view is found, the treasury has already at hand measures of retaliation it seeks. In the shape of an order prohibiting the importation of Canadian logs into the United States, which would bear heavily upon other provinces in Canada outside of Ontario.

Horseless Arrives in New York. New York, May 26.—The horseless carriage containing Alexander Winton and Mr. Shinka, arrived at City Hall from Cleveland, Ohio, at 5:45.

The automobile left Cleveland at 6 o'clock Monday morning, making the trip in 4 days, 11 hours and 45 minutes, covering the distance of 1,307.1 miles two days better than was expected by the owners.

Sixty Miles an Hour. A steam motor car, designed for use on the railroads, recently made a trial trip going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This will probably be as much as a record, as has Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the quickest known road to health. There is no quicker way for sufferers from all stomach ills to reach strength and happiness than by this great remedy. It cures indigestion, constipation, nervousness, liver and kidney trouble, and best of all the user stays cured.

National Federation of Women's Clubs. Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.—The general officers of the National Federation of Women's clubs held a conference with the local committee today. Committees on arrangement were appointed and the date of the nineteenth biennial was fixed for June 4 to 9 inclusive.

New Postmasters Named. Washington, May 26.—The president today appointed the following postmasters: Colorado—Denver, John C. Trembler; Indian Territory—Hartshorne, Frank D. Ungles; Tahlequah, Joseph L. Worthington.

Oklahoma—Woodward, Edward B. Roll.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Sedalia, Mo., May 26.—William Bowden Lyons, superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, is dead at the home of his daughter at Canon City, Colo., of quick consumption.

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STORY OF "LITTLE SUNSHINE"

General Grant's Granddaughter, Who Will Wed a Prince.

New York, May 26.—The Journal says: This is the romance of "Little Sunshine." "Little Sunshine," as known, is the granddaughter of General Grant, and the darling and the favorite of the hero of the Civil War in the twilight of his life. His tomb Deway will salute first when he comes back from the Spanish war. Now "Little Sunshine" is grown up. "Little Sunshine" is going to be married. "Little Sunshine" is going to be a Princess. And this is the story of how the rich young Russian Prince, Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, followed her about Europe, loved her at first sight, wooed her at second sight and won her, where the heirs to the throne of the Belgians and to that of Italy made only a passing impression upon our own little princess of the blood royal of the United States.

Before the summer is over Miss Julia Dent Grant, alias "Little Sunshine," will become the Princess Cantacuzene and Comtesse Speransky. America will have lost one of its most beautiful daughters and the Russian Court will have gained a new Princess. The Russian Prince, Michael Cantacuzene, will make the laughing little girl whom General Grant used to dandle on his knee his princess.

Miss Julia Dent Grant was the favorite granddaughter of the General. She was born in the White House in 1876, when her grandfather was President, "centennial year." She has been called the "Granddaughter of the Republic." Her father is General Fred Grant. Her mother is the sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer and is as beautiful, though less ambitious. It was Mrs. Potter Palmer who made the match whereby the "Granddaughter of the Republic" becomes a Princess of Russia.

Prince Cantacuzene is rich. It is not unusual to be a Prince in Russia. One family alone in that big, snowy realm has six hundred princes. But it is unusual to be a Russian Prince and a rich prince. He has vast estates east of Moscow. On one of these is a splendid palace, which has been the home of the Princess Cantacuzene for two centuries. This will be the home of "Little Sunshine." The noble house of Cantacuzene is one of the oldest and greatest in the Russian Empire. Prince Cantacuzene's father died in December. By his death the young Prince became the head of the family.

The wedding will take place at Baileul, the Astor cottage, at Newport, late in the summer, amid splendor that will seem to the Russian Prince fitting, but to an American people perhaps a remove or two from republican simplicity.

Miss Grant is General Fred Grant's only daughter. She is tall and of stately figure. She has dark eyes, which a poetic admirer likened to brown diamonds. Her hair the same admirer compared with the tresses of the night. Her complexion is olive. Her smile is a delight. She is not as vivacious as the average American girl, but she has unusual grace and dignity, acquired chiefly when her father was Minister to Austria, and his seventeen-year-old daughter was known in the fashionable circles of Vienna. She attended many official receptions and was presented at Court. It was between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years that Miss Grant lived at Vienna.

She is a fine linguist. She speaks French and German with fluency. She has much of the charm of manner that is necessary to her suit. Mrs. Potter Palmer, and much of the loveliness of another, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

Little Miss Sunshine is twenty-three years old now.

She has had three winters in New York society, three summers at Newport and one summer at Bar Harbor.

At odd times she has been a favorite in Washington's cosmopolitan society since her debut.

She has had many admirers. "Bob" Gerry, the son of Elbridge T. Gerry, was one of the most conspicuous in the American list.

But there were two kinglings in her train. One was big, boned, famous Prince Albert of Belgium, who will one day be ruler of the Belgians. His attentions were very marked. But the Newport season, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer was the bright, particular star, because of the attentions of the Belgian Prince to her niece, passed without the expected announcement of an engagement. The princess declared that General Grant, her father, daughter, who she called "Little Sunshine," had thrown away the chance to be a queen.

Then came the Count of Turin, Prince Victor Emmanuel, nephew of King Humbert of Italy. It will be remembered that shortly after the Count of Turin arrived in New York, he went to Washington. Miss Grant was then visiting the Honorable Mullers, of the Austrian Legation. Here Herzogin presented the Count to Miss Grant. The Italian was most attentive. He appeared at Newport soon after Miss Grant joined her aunt there. He declared himself bored by all entertainments except those given by Mrs. Palmer, or others at which she met Mrs. Grant. When Miss Grant came to New York he came, too. A fellow traveler of his en route to the Rockies, says that the ardent Italian declared that America meant but one thing to him and that a woman; and that woman General Grant's "Little Sunshine."

So the Prince passed on, too, on his trip around the world.

It is a pretty story that comes across the Atlantic, that of the courtship of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant.

Mrs. Palmer and Mrs.